

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1880.

A METRODIST MINISTER'S INTERVIEW

WITH THE EX-PRESIDENT.

He Expresses III uself Without Reserve Conceroing the tenrecter, Acts, and Ideas of the Domec atc. and intr-What he Says Would Raye Been the Result had he Secured the Nomination at Chicago.

From the New York Times. CINCINNATI, Oct. 4 .- The Gazette will print to-morrow the report of an interview between the Rev. C. H. Fowler, D. D., and Gen. Grant, which gives some startling points in connection with the inside history of Hancock's Order No. 40. Gen. Grant talked freely to Dr. Fowler and after the interview gave his written consent to its publication, under certain restrictions as to time. The conversation took place in Gen. Grant's library, at Galena, on the 21st of September. Speaking of Hancock, the ex-Presi-

Down to 1864 he seemed like a man ambitious to do his duty as an officer: but in 1864, when McCiellan was nominated, Hancock received one vote, and that greatly excited and changed him. He was so delighted that he smiled all over. It erazed him. Before that we got on well; after that he would hardly speak to me. I was working to enforce the laws of Congress, and he was working for the Presidency. Perhaps he thought I did not presidency. Fernans he thought I did not praise him enough; but, anyway, he hardly spoke to me. It was on my nomination that he was made a Brigadier-General in the regular army. When I was made General, Stanton told me it was a compli-ment to me, and that I could name the men to fill the vacancies in the Licutenant-Generalship and Major-Generalship caused by my promotion. I nominated him for the vacant Major-Generalship in the regular army. He acknowledged it manfully. He was a very fair corps commander, but was never thought of for any great place. When the Army of the Potomac was hunting for a commander it took almost sverybody, even came over into the West for officers, but nobody ever even auggested Han-sock for the place. After he received that vote in 1864 he had 'the bee' in his bonnet, and shaped everything to gain Democratic and Bouthern favor. He has watched, and planned, and waited, till at last he has received the

Democratic nomination."

"General of you think he is in sympathy with the South?"

"He is crazy to be President. He is ambilious vain, and weak. They will easily control "Do you think, General, that his celebrated Order No. 40 represents the direction of his

Order No. 40. represents the direction of his sympathies?

Weil, I will give you the true, inner history of Order No. 40. Congress was striving to prevent and the control of the control

that he did not subject the military power to the sivil, but that he used his military power to overthrow the civil."

In speaking of the Chicago Convention, Gen. Grant said: "There are three reasons why I would have accepted the nomipation: First, on account of the character of the men who urged it. I esteem their respect and confidence more than the nomination, Second, I believe I could have broken up the solid South, Many lifelong Democrats in the South had given the strongest assurances of their cordial support, believing that I could deliver them from the evils of a solid South. Third, there is another partial reason. I believe that I could have induced, from my knowledge of our consulates, the enactment of certain laws touching our commerce that would have given us control of much destrainly commerce—for instance, in Mexico—instead of dealing with people who use only sinve labor, and receive little or nothing hut sterling in exchange."

Dr. Fowier, who held the above conversation with the ex-President, was until recently editor of the Adcorate, a leading Methodist paper published in New York. He is now Missionary Secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Comments on Grant's Statements by Gen. W.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A tele graphic despatch in the New York Times of this morning gives what purports to be a condensation of an interview between the Rev. C. H. Fowler, D. D., and Gen. Grant, said to have taken place in Gen. Grant's library at Gaiena on Sopt. 21 last.

In that interview Gen. Grant is made to assort that after having received one vote at the Democratic Convention held at Chicago in 1864. Hancock became crazed by the "bee in his bon- | gists -44s

GRANT ASSAILS HANCOCK, | net;" that after that he (Hancock) would hardly speak to him (Grant), and shaped everything to

gain Democratic and Southern favor. Gen. Grant is made to say, "He (Gen. Hancock) is crazy to be President. He is ambitious, vain, and weak. They (the Southern people) will easily control him;" at the same time as-serting that it was he (Gen. Grant) who nominated Gen. Hancock for the bost of Brigadier-General in the regular army, and after-ward for the vacant Major-Generalahip in the regular army. Gen. Grant thus confesses that after Gen. Hancock became so crazy with the Presidential bee that he would hardly speak to him (Gen. Grant), he nominated a vain and weak man for the post of Brigadier-General and Major-General in the regular

dier-General and Major-General in the regular army of the United States. What a high regard Gen. Grant must have had for the efficiency of the regular army, and what a flood of light this throws on some other nominations by Gen. Grant must have had for the efficiency of the regular army, and what a flood of light this throws on some other nominations by Gen. Grant also says:

The fact is that the whole country would have cried shame if the services of Gen. Hancock had been ignored. Gen. Grant also says:
When the Army of the Potomac was hunting for a commander it took almost everybody, even came over into the West for officers, but nobody ever even suggested Gen. Hancock for the place." There is nothing to be said on this subject except that when Gen. Grant came east as Licutenant-General commanding the armies of the United States he found Gen. Meade in command of the army of the Potomac, who continued in command until that army was disbanded. Was Gen. Grant making all these attempts to supersed Gen. Meade?

To call Gen. Hancock a weak man, in view of his briliant record in the field during the war, to call him a weak man in the face of his civil administration in the South in 1867, and in the face of his writings which are before the country, such as General Order No. 40; the letter to Gov. Pease, the letter to ten. Sherman, the letter of acceptance of the Democratio nomination, and his letter with reference to the Southern war claims, is to express an common which does no credit to Gen. Grant's intelligence.

Gen. Grant gives a long account of what he calls the inner history of Order No. 40; the letter to overthrow the civil."

The history of General Order No. 40; in which he says: "I can demonstrate that he (Gen. Hancock) did not subject the military power to overthrow the civil."

The history of General Order No. 40; and the statements contained in his letter to Gov. Pease, which have nover been contradicted. directly refute Gen. Grant's assertion. Gen. Grant says that Gen. Hancock would be easily controlled solid South."

The unanimity of the Southern people in accepting the nomination of Gen. Hancock would seem to prove conclusively that these "many lifelong Democrats in the South" are now among the supporters of Gen. Hancock, and they have, of course, all become disloyal since they could not support Grant and came out for Hancock.

they could not support Grant and came out for Hancock.

Gen. Grant says Gen. Hancock is crazy to be President. The ambition to be President is one which is worthy of any man in this country, however great his reputation and abilities. To charge it upon Gen. Hancock as a fault comes with exceedingly bad grace from one who served in that capacity as long as Gen. Washington, and who debased himself so far as to go down into the arena and struggle for a third term. like any other political gladiator, against the best sentiment of the country. Yours sincerely,

W. F. SMITH.

TAMMANY AND IRVING HALL.

The Ontcome of Yesterday's Negotiation

The conference committees of the Irving Hall Democracy and the Tammany Hall Democratic organization met together for the third time yesterday afternoon in the West minster Hotel. Maurice J. Power of the Irving Hall committee presided, and Edward D. Gale and Thomas Costigan were Secretaries. The members of the Irving Hall committee were John Fox, Charles Reilly, Bernard Kenney, George H. Purser, Thomas Costigan, Maurice J. Power, Hugh H Moore, and James J. Mooney. The Tammany committee consisted of John Kelly, William committee consisted of John Relly, William R. Roberts, Edward D. Gale, Henry D. Purroy, Frank B. Spinola, Sidney P. Nichola, John McQuade, and Richard J. Morrison. At the opening of the conference, Mr. Keily asked whether the Irving Hall committee yet adhered to their determination to demand the nomination of the candidate for Mayor.

Mr. Maurice J. Power replied that the Irving Hall committee was still of the opinion that their organization should have the reconstruction.

Mr. Maurice J. Power rapiled that the Irving Hall committee was still of the opinion that their organization should name the candidate for that office.

Mr. Kelly thereupon spoke for Tammany Hall. He gave several reasons why Tammany should select the nominee for Mayor, and added that Tammany had always been fair in its agreements, and would name a man who would treat the Irving Hall organization with perfect fairness.

After Mr. Kelly had finished his speech the Irving Hall committee retired for consultation. Upon rejoining the conference, Mr. Thos. Costigan reported that the Irving Hall committee retired for consultation is the proposed to Tammany that each organization should hold its conventions for nominating Congressmen, Assemblymen, and District Aldermen, and that the County Convention of each wing should appoint a conference committee and then adjourn. The conventions of each party are to be held at the same time. In urging this proposition, Mr. Costigan said: "If we adopt this method, we shall have at least one clear day to consult about a county ticket, and I hope that we shall be able to come to an agreement."

"Don't say 'hope,' Mr. Costigan, "John Kelly interrupted." 'Say you know we will come to an agreement. I know that we shall agree." Then, on behalf of the Tammany committee's proposition.

A long consultation followed as to the time of

Then, on behalf of the Tammany committee, Mr. Kelly accepted the Irving Hall committee's proposition.

A long consultation followed as to the time of bolding the several conventions. At length it was agreed that the Congressional Conventions should be held on Tuesday, Oct. 12, at 3 P. M., the County Conventions on Wednesday, Oct. 13, at 3 P. M., the Assembly Conventions on Thursday, Oct. 14, at 8 P. M., and the conventions for the nominations of District Aldermen on Friday, Oct. 15, at 3 P. M. No day was fixed for holding the primaries for the election of delegates to these conventions, each organization being left to select a time which would suit its own convenience. The Irving Hall committee, however, I announced that the primaries of their organization would be held on next Monday evening.

The joint conference thereupon adjourned until Friday next.

It is beneved that the Congressional Conventions will make their nominations on Tuesday next, and that, as the conference on the county nominations will doubtless extend beyond Thursday, the time fixed for the Assembly Conventions, the nominations for the Assembly will be made before the county ticket is agreed upon. The lenders of both organizations think that after the nominates for Congress and the Assembly are in the field the union on a county ticket will be more easily effected. The conventions for the nomination of Aldermen were purposally put of until after the other tickets had been nominated

TWO MONSTER MEETINGS,

At Which Fifteen Persons Spoke and a Han cock Banner was Hung Out.

A monster transparency, covering the econd-story front of Dramatic Hall, in Houston street, was illuminated last evening by the Democrats of the Third Assembly District, and Democrats of the Third Assembly District, and mass meetings held inside the hall and immediately in front, outside. Resolutions approving the sentiments embodied in Gen. Hanoock's letter on Southern war claims, and the nomination of Charles A. Rapello as Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals were adopted. Mr. Henry B. West presided at the meeting Liside, which was addressed by the following-named speakers: The Hon. James Daly, Geo. Thos. Francis Burke. Mr. Jacob Cantor, Mr. James Oliver, Wm. A. Rooney, and Mr. W. Hohman of Port Jefferson. The speakers on the stand outside in Houston street were the Hon. T. C. E. Ecclesine, the Hon. Thos. J. Creamer, J. A. Hyland, Patrick Walsh, John E. Hayes, James O'Brien, Capt. Rynders, Mr. Ira Staffer, and Jacob Abarboneil.

The Benth of William H. Meeker.

William H. Meeker of this city, a well-known william H. Messer of this city, a weight shown coal operator, a member of the Union Leegue, the New England Society and the Jerome Park Driving Association, ded recently in Mornes, France, he went built in Commentary of the physician, and was accompanied by the wife and three children. The remains will be brought to this city.

The opening chapters of this new story by Wikie clims in No. 1,307 Frank Ledie's Platitud Neuroper. Ade.

Dectors can always rely on for speedy cures. All drug-

ROBT. G. MILLER'S ARREST

A REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLYMAN IN NEW

Accused of Defrauding the City of New Bruns.

wick, of which he was Collector, out of \$28,000-Rumors of Other Indictments. The announcement that Robert G. Miller, the Republican City Collector of New Brunswick, N. J., was under arrest on an indictment for defrauding the city treasury of over \$28,000, caused great excitement in that city yesterday. Robert G. Miller has for many years been conspicuous in the Republican party in New Bruns-wick. He is at present a member of the New Jersey Legislature. He represents the First Assembly District of Middlesex County. He has been City Collector since 1869, having been slected four successive terms. This is his secand term in the Legislature, and he was elected by over 1,000 majority. He has taken an active part in the present campaign. His name has been given to a large organization known as "The Miller Engineer Corps." On the front of the building occupied by this organization the names of Garfield and Arthur appear in one window, and the names of the Republican can-didates for Governor and Congressman in another. A third panel has a painted caption. For Assembly," but the place for the name is blank. Up to vesterday it was generally conceded that the blank would be filled with the name of Robert G. Miller. But yesterday's developments seem likely to change the purpose of the Republicans of New Brunswick in this respect.

that something irregular had been discovered in Mr. Miller's accounts with the city treasury. that something irregular had been discovered in Mr. Miller's accounts with the city treasury. Under the statute of New Jersey, any Judge of the Circuit Court is required, uson the application of a specified number of citizens, to order an investigation by experts into the affairs of any municipal corporation. The reports concerning Robert G. Miller culminated last June in an application of the requisite number of citizens to Judge Scudder for an examination of the city accounts of New Brunswick. The application was granted, and Darnly Randall of New Brunswick and J. Stuart Brown of Elizabeth were appointed as experts to conduct the investigation. Various rumors have been current since that time as to the discoveries made by the experts. Mr. Miller's friends slaim that the examination was ex parts and partisan; that he offered to make good any deficiency that might be found, and to explain any apparent irregularities. No official report of what the experts really did find has yet been published. Such a publication before the arrest of the accused would have been contrary to law, and, even since the arrest, the District Attorney, ex-Judge Charles T. Cowenhoven, has declined to furnish copies of the document. The newspapers of New Brunswick have not pretended to give the substance of the charges against Mr. Miller until yesterday, when the Home News published the following:

stance of the charges against Mr. Miller until vesterday, when the Home News published the following:

The rumors that reach us in regard to the extent of the alleged dealections are most alarming. The \$28,500, it is said, covers only the period since 1876, and it is asserted that beyond that the irregularities are even greater we have been do three prominent citizens who testified the property of the period of the prominent citizens who testified includes the property of the period since 1876, and it is asserted that he property of the period since of the period since the period of the period since 1876, and it is asserted to the period since of the period since of the period of the period since of the period of the per

mond, Charles I. Warner, and Joseph Fisher, Sr., uncle of the Postmaster of New Brunswick.

Mr. Miller was about town yesterday, and in the morning he paid a visit to New York. To his friends he said the matter would all be explained in due time. To a reporter for The Sun Mr. Miller said: "I have nothing to say on the subject. I am in the hands of my counsel, Mr. A. V. Schenck. He has not cautioned me to silence, but I prefer to say nothing."

The Benublican paper of New Brunswick, the Fredonian, was silent last night upon the subject of Mr. Miller's arrest. But it gave a full account of the sentence of Hart Moore, the Democratic County Collector. John F. Babcock, the editor and proprietor of the Fredonian, is a personal friend of Mr. Miller, and he said yesterday that he regarded the indictment as a political terminal to thought the Democratic officials and have been prosecuting Democratic defaulters were anxious for an offset, and had esized upon Mr. Miller as the victim.

District Atterney Cowenhoven indignantly

Democratic defaulters were anxious for an offset, and had reized upon Mr. Miller as the
victim.

District Attorney Cowenhoven indignantly
denied the insinuation that there was any political bias in the prosecutions of Democratic offihis rigorous prosecutions of Democratic officials as an indication that no partisan feeling
could prevent him from performing his duty.

Singularly enough, on the very day it is the
prosecution of the Republican city official was
begun the work of finishing the pursuit of a
Domocratic defaulter was ended. District Attorney Cowenhoven appeared before Judges
Soudder, Cogswell, Scott, and Newton and
moved that sentence be pronounced on Hart
Moore for embezzling \$12,829,02 of the county
funds, Moore was convicted in March, 1878, but,
as related in The Sux of vesterday, had been
contesting the case in the courts ever since.
He was sentenced to spend two years in State
prison and pay a fine of \$1,000.

It was freely reported in New Brunswick yesterday that among the forty-nine indictments
presented by the Grand Jury on Monday reseveral against other city officials who are
several against other city officials who are
charged with various abuses of trust. Up to
yesterday afternoon no further arrests had
been made. It was rumored that one of the accused persons had taken refuge in flight.

BOAT RACE ON THE THAMES.

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Laveock, the Australian Carsman, Beatin

Blackman of Fugland. LONDON, Oct. 5 .- The match between Elias . Laycock, the Australian sculler, and Thomas Black man of Dulwich for £200, over the Thames championship course, from the Aqueduct to the Ship, a distance of four and a quarter miles, was rowed this afternoon, and was easily won by the Australian. In the betting Laycock was the favorite at 6 to 4. It was a very good race as far as Hammersmith Bridge, but from there Laycock pulled right away from Blackman. It was reported that Blackman's boat was fouled by an eight-bared cutter which was piloting Laycock, but the circumstance does not seem to have had any effect on the result of the race. Laycock was coached by Edward Trickett, the Australian champion sculler. A heavy rain prevailed during the race, with a strong northeast wind, rendering the water lumpy.

The start was by mutual consent. Blackman had the lead in the first half mile, and then lest it through bad steering. He recovered the lead again, but held it only for a very short distance. He made a determined spurt just before reaching Hammersmith Bridge, almost succeeding in getting on a level with Laycock, and made a final effort after passing the bridge. He then entirely ceased rowing. At this time Laycock was three lengths ahead, going easily. Blackman, who then completed the course, complained that Laycock's pilot cutter had gone in front of him. The referee would not allow the objection, as Blackman had stopped rowing at the time of the incident. Laycock's time for the first mile was five minutes and seven seconds, and he of the incident. Laycock's time for the first mile was five minutes and seven seconds, and he of the locident. Laycock in the Australian carsman, and Hesmer of Boston, who is now in Eugland, and Hawdon of Delayal. Laycock has challenged Hosmer to row a race in four weeks from to-day (Tuesday) for £100 a side, over the Thames championship course, or to row Hawdon on the 13th of November over the same course and for the same stake. Hosmer has replied that he will send a match race with either Laycock or Blackman within a month from the signing of the articles of agreement."

Laycock has formally agreed to scull a match race with Hosmer of Boston during the present month, Ship, a distance of four and a quarter miles. was rowed this afternoon, and was easily won

FICTIM OF A COINCIDENCE.

Farvestly Praying to Have his Number Changed from 329.

Alderman William Sauer presented to the Board of Aldermen yesterday a petition of rolls McGowan of 329 Tenth avenue, asking that the number of his house be changed to 328% or 328%. President Morris received the petition and, handing it to the clerk, directed him to read it. The Clerk read:

To the Honorable, the Board of Aldermen of the City of New "To the Homorols, the Board of Allerman of the Chy of New York."

"Now into your honorable councils appears your constituent, the undersigned, Felix McGowan, and kindly complaining to your honorable body saith that he is a hotel keeper in this city, on the northwest corner of Tenth avenue and Twenty-ninth street, but that his premises, fronting on Tenth avenue, has a number by which, unfortunately, it is known in the directory, to the census takers, to election officers, to the assessors, and to the public who there pass and repass. Your petitioner uses the word 'unfortunately' because of inte the number has become to him a source of great annoyance. The number is 329 Tenth avenue—"

At this mention of the figures 329 John Mc-

the number has become to him a source of great annoyance. The number is 229 Tenth avenue—"

At this mention of the figures 329, John Mc-Ciave, a Republican Alderman, sprang to his feet and interrupted the reading. "This has been gotten up for political purposes," he said, and I object to the further reading. "This has been gotten up for political purposes," he said, and I object to the further reading. This gentleman is aggrieved, he said, "and has a right to petition this Board. It is our duty to hear every petition read."

Thereupon the Clerk continued the reading, amid the laughter of the persons in the galiery of the Common Council's chamber.

"People go by and juga at the sign on which it is inscribed. Customers and travellers refuse to come in because they say it is an unlicky and fatal number. Boys place their thumbs in odd abutments to their noses and whirl defance at the number with their fingers. Some irreverent parties have even insuited complainant and petitioner by calling out. "Hello, old Garfield, give us a divvy!" or else What are your aims, old Do Golyer? so that life is becoming a grievous burden to your petitioner."

At this point Alderman McClave, who had been twisting uneasily in his seat, could contain himself no longer. Springing to his feet he de-

At this point Alderman McClave, who had been twisting uneasily in his seat, could contain himself no longer. Springing to his feet he demanded that the reading be discontinued. Then nushing his chair away he stepped back from his deak and began a stump speech. This is political matter, he said, and should not be brought into this Board. But if the gentlemen on the other side desire to discuss national political issues, they will find me ready to meet them at any time.

them at any time,"
At this point Mr. McClavestepped further back from his desk and continued: "This cry of 329. Mr. President—"
The mention of the number 329 raised a loud laugh in the crowd in the gallery. Mr. McClave, disconcerted, stopped his speech, and moved that the further reading of the petition be discontinued. continued.

The motion was lost by 3 to 16. The affirmative votes were those of Aidermen McClave, Finck, and Jacobus (Republicans). President Morris and Aidermen Perley and Wade (Republicans) voted with the Democrats in the negative. President Morris declared the vote, and then directed the Clerk to resume the reading of the petition.

directed the Clerk to resume the reading of the petition.

The Clerk read: "Bosides, he and his premises are insulted by having his number, 329, chalked and painted all over the city. Indeed, your petitioner is afraid of going down to posterity as 'Old 329,' instead of as a respectable and industrious hotel keeper.

"Wherefore he prays your Honorable Body to change the number of his premises to 328's or 328's, inasmuch as he is convinced that 329 will always be a reproach to him and his premises.

The crowd in the gallery laughed and applicated as the Clerk concluded the reading. Then Alderman Sauer moved that the petition be referred to the Committee on Streets, and the motion was carried without a dissenting voice.

A TOUNG MAN'S SUICIDE.

Walter T. Olphine Shoots Himself through

the Head in his Boarding House. Walter T. Olphine, a boarder at 22 West Tenth street, committed suicide last evening by shooting himself in the head. The house is a fashionable one. Most of its occupants are young men. Olphine had boarded there about two years, and had boarded there about two years, and was known to the other boarders as of very regular habits. He did not induke in dissipation, nor had he ever shown any signs of mental disease, nor was it known that he was in trouble from any cause. No change in his behavior had been noticed lately. On Sunday he took a long walk with two of his intimate friends who board in the house, and seemed to enjoy himself thoroughly. On the night before his death he talked hopefully of the future, and became very much interested in making plans to improve himself in the study of music during the winter.

He was employed by Rudolph Frank, a dealer in terra cotta at 229 Fulton street. He returned home at the usual time list even-He was employed by Rudolph Frank, a dealer in terra cotta at 229 Fulton street. He returned home at the usual time last evening, and passed directly to his room. This was before 6 o'clock. His absence from the dinner table was noticed, and his friends, Mr. Cross and Mr. Upton, went to his room to call him. No response was made to their knecking, but they could hear the sound of labored breathing. The door was forced, and young Oiphine was found lying on the floor beside his bed, unconscious, and bleeding profusely from a pistol shot wound in the right temple. He had removed his coat and carefully put away his hat and umbrella. He had then stretched himself upon the bed and fired the fatal shot. When weak from loss of blood he had attempted to get up, but feli helpless at the bedside.

He was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital, where he died soon after his admission. Oiphine's father and mother live in Brooklyn, but their address is not known to the young man's friends. He was 28 years old, and unmarried.

MISSING SINCE FRIDAY. Inquiries for a Young Student who was Las Seen at Albio's Garden.

Hugh Thomson Mason, a student in the unior class of the New York University, has been missing since Friday evening last. He is 19 years of age. He lived at home with his father, Andrew Mason, his mother, and three younger sisters, in Scotland street, near Frankyounger sisters, in Scotland street, near Frankfort street. Orange, N. J. It was his habit to come to New York in the merning and return to Orange in the afternoon after he had attended the lectures and recitations for the day. Last Friday morning he left his home as usual, came to New York, and attended to his customary college duties. Where he went after has not been able to learn, but in the evening he was seen in Niblo's Garden, whither he went to witness the spectacular play of "Around the World in Eighty Days." He was seen there by two of his classmates, Phillips and W. H. Smith. They invited him to leave his seat, and to sit with them. He declined the invitation remarking that he was very well suited where he was. He apparently had no companion with him. This was the last time that any of his friends saw him, so far as could be learned yesterday. At the University the professors and his fellow students say that he was proficient in his studies, and bore a reputation for steadness and good deportment. He has thin, clear curregular features, black hair, and a dark complexion.

plexion.

His parents say that nothing whatever had occurred to make his home unpleasant to him. They are utterly at a less to account for his absence. His father, after waiting with anxiety until Monday afternoon, made inquiries at the University and afterward sought the aid of the Mercer street police. Two policemen were detailed to make a search, but they have found no trace of the young man.

MRS. DR. GIBBS'S SERVANT.

Accused of Potsoning her Mistress by Bosing her with Morphine Pellete.

Dr. John W. Gibbs of 203 West Thirteenth street yesterday accused Jennie Rigney, who was lately in his employ as a domestic, of havwas lately in his employ as a domestic, of having poisoned his wife with morphine. The complaint was made in the Jefferson Market Police Court, where the girl had been committed to await trial for theft from her mistress. She was visited in the prison by Dr. Gibbs, and she asked him to bring her purse from her room in his house. He found in the purse thirty-four morphine pellets, and afterward learned that she had bought eix and afterward learned that she had bought eix dozen. The finding of these pellots are used his suspicion that the girl had been giving morphine to Mrs. Gibbs, who is very the and has shown symptoms of morphine pelsoning. In an deposition, reserving, Mrs. Gibbs, said that the girl had saked her how putch morphine would be a fatal dose, and har she had detected in the dea given to her by her servant a taste like that of morphine.

In her coversation with Dr. Gibbs, the girl confessed other thefts from him than the one for which she was committed. She is the girl with in 1870 accused Dr. Weld of 13 West Twenty-sixth street, and Dr. Pape of 46 West Twenty-sixth street, and Dr. Pape of 46 West Twenty-ointh street, and Dr. Pape of 46 West Twenty-ointh sixeet, the fermer of assaulting her while she was under the influence of ether in his office, and the latter of materialies. Both only six and some committed of the property of the propert

nhysicians were honorably discharged.

REFORMATORY MURDERS.

JOSEPH ABBOTT CONVICTED OF KILL-

The Indictment Against Keeper McKelray's

Murderer Quashed-A Brooklyn Prisoner Testifying as to Very Cruel Treatment. ELMIRA, Oct. 5 .- The trial of Joseph Aboott, a prisoner in the Reformatory, for the killing of George Reed, a fellow prisoner, was begun on Sept, 29, in the Court of Over and Ter-miner, before Justice William Murray. The crime was committed at about 9 o'clock on the morning of April 10, 1880, in the hollow-ware department of the prison. It is alleged that the two prisoners had had some altercation in the morning, the cause or nature of which is not known, but it was supposed that it had been settled. Abbott struck Reed on the head six times with an iron bar about the size of a poker. crushing the skull in a terrible manner. Reed

died within a few minutes after being struck.

Joseph Abbott is between 20 and 30 years of age. He is a tall, stoop-shouldered man, with a boardless face and an evil look in his deep black eyes. His record is a bad one. His home is in Waterbury, Conn., where he has a mother living, but he was sent to the Referentory from Oneida County, in this State, in October last, for highway robpery. Reed was from New York city, and was sentenced for grand larceny, When the Sheriff went to the Reformatory, armed with a warrant from the Coroner, to arrest Abbott, the Superintendent of the institution refused to give him up, and he has been

when the Sheriff went to the Reformatory, armed with a warrant from the Coroner, to arrest Abbott, the Superintendent of the institution refused to give him up, and he has been kept there ever since, until he was brought down by habens corpus to the court on Sept. 29, to be arraigned under an Indictment found at the June sessions by the same Grand Jury that indicted Edward Simmons, for killing George McKelvay, the principal keeper at the Reformatory. In the latter named case the indictionent was quashed because an error had been committed by the County Clerk in drawing the Grand Jury only thirteen days before the sitting of the court at which they acted, instead of fourteen days, as directed by the statute. Abbott did not take advantage of this Informality or irregularity.

The fact of the killing in the case of Abbott was not disputed by his counsel, the defence. The witnesses were all either officers or prisoners at the Reformatory. It was shown, among other things that, after the killing, the principal keeper (McKelvay) handsuffed Abbott and struck him a number of times over the head with a heavy cane. Several convicts testified that Read threw a piece of a broken pot or kettle at Abbott, and Abbott threw it back at Reed; that Reed was a quarreisome fellow, and when Abbotthere with kettle back at him. Read looked red and angry; that Reed pieked up an iron wrench about two feet long, and that then Abbott sized the bar and ran overto Reed, coming behind him and striking him on the head. William Lyons, a convict from Brooking, sent here for burglary, said that this was the third time he had been sentenced to prison. He had been in the Kings County penitentiary for six months. He had bean reduced to the third grade, the lowest in the Reformatory, twice, the first time for hitting a keeper in the face with his flat, the lowest in the Reformatory, twice, the first time for hitting a keeper in the face with his hands with the said was reduced to the third grade for that. There had been some trouble between the witn bread and water on the Sunday and Monday following; then one meal a day. Witness had irons on his less. They weighed thirty-four or birty-six pounds. He had pains in his bones after this. They come on in damp weather. For eight nights he lay on the stone flags without the thickness of a pocket handkerchief beneath him. Witness never had such pains before; is taking medicine for them now. He was more hungry than thirsty on the days he was lung up. hung up.

The jury went out resterday at 5:30 P. M. and came in this morning with a verdiet of "guilty of murder in the first degree." Justice Murray sentenced the prisoner to be hanged on Friday, Nov. 19, 1880.

THE CASH-SHANNON DUEL.

Not Sufficient Evidence on which to Found a

Indictment Against Cash. DARLINGTON, S. C., Oct. 5 .- As was indicated in these despatches yesterday, the Attor-ney-General has been unable to secure the necessary testimony to proceed with the Cash-Shannon duelling cases, and announced to the court this morning that no bilis against any of the parties oncerned would be given to the Grand Jury as the present term. The court room was crowded

concerned would be given to the Grand Jury at the present term. The court room was crowded, and the Attorney-General, in making the announcement said:

"May it please your Honor, the Governor of the State has required me to appear for the State in this court in the trial and argument of the Cash-Shannon duelling cases. I find a number of prosecutions which have been instituted against E. B. C. Cash and others for offences alleged to have been committed in this county of Darnington in the month of Jury last. The alleged offences embrace sundry violations of the duelling acts, and in so far as E. B. C. Cash is concerned, fighting a duel, and the homicide of William M. Shannon therein, I have been unable to obtain at the present term of the court the evidence necessary, in my judgment, for the proper presentation to the Court and jury of the facts in which those prosecutions are alleged to rest. The parties charged all being on bail, no greater ill-consequences can possibly result to them from the postponement of further proceedings on the part of the State, while the presecutions are in their present status, than would result from a continuance of the bills of indictments found. After the more careful consideration when I have been able to give to the subject, I deem it due alike to Court, Grand Jury, the parties charged, the witnesses, the grave importance of the issues involved the responsibility imposed upon me, and to the interests of the State not to ask your floor longer to detain the Grand Jury, but to announce to your floor that no bills of indictment will be given out at the prosent term of the court in the Usah-Shannon duelling cases.

The lawvers for the defendant made no objection, and it was flashly agreed that the parties should go out on the same ball which they had previously given.

praviously given.

There seems to be something very strange in this result of the transaction. The State evidently could not get the witnesses necessary to found a bill of indictment, and so had to virtually abandon the cases. Nobody thinks that the cases will ever come to trial.

Congressional Nominations,

The Hon. George Beach, by the Demograts of the First sourcement District. We Beach as memoer of the firm of Beach & Us, importers of dye shifts. B. W. Harris renomicated by the Republicans of the should Massachusetts District. on Starsachus, its Bistrict.
of Edward L train of Commbia, by the Democrars of Thirteenth New York District, comprising Comman, class, and Pannio Commes.

A. Slewart, by the Greenhackers of the Stath Wis to District. ancia Bi-Sriet.

Citarias is Davis of Plymouth, by the Democrats of the Citarias in Davis of Plymouth, True Democrats of the Section True Democratis of the Section Pennsylvania District True Democratis of the Section Pennsylvania District True Democratic Objects of Braditori, Celekan Comity. Mr. kir is also the Dominee of the Celekan Comity. Mr. kir is also the Dominee of the McKean County. Mr kirk is also the nonlinear the Greenbackers.

The Han Leopold Morse has formally accepted the nonlinear to the Han Leopold him by a perition of the delegates of the Fourth Massachuseuts District Democratic tensential, by which the Hon Will. A Gaston was nonlineared.

See full, and cartinon in Pant Letter Phatrated News paper, 1 307 - 4 %.

The nutric awar, the pain to Hate's Honey of Hore-hound and Yar as each tremedy. Sold by all draugusts. The's Toothache Drep, curs in one minute.—A is.

TURKET'S ANSWER TO THE POWERS.

Proposals Conditioned on the Abando of the Naval Display. LONDON, Oct. 5 .- The Daily News, in a

leading article this morning, says: "We understand that a Turkish note was presented to the Ambassadors yesterday which contains no reasonable or practical proposal, but is merely a thinly disguised defiance of the authority of Europe. We believe the note only proposes a cersion of the territory awarded to Montenegro on the terms that the naval demonstration shall immediately cease, and shall not be again employed to enforce the demands of the powers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct 5,-The note communicated to the Ambassadors, yesterday, says that the Porte, in yielding to the continued pressure exercised by the powers, has resolved to deal with all pending questions, and will endeavor to induce the Albanians to surrender Duleigno. As regards Greece, the Porte proposes a frontier line running north of Volo and south of Larissa, Metzovo, and Janina, and terminating at the mouth of the River Arta. The reforms already promised will be infroduced in Asia Minor in three months. The reforms in Europe will be carried out as far as compatible with the integrity of the empire. The foreign bondholders will be invited to send delegates to Constantinople to arrive at an arrangement by which certain revenues may be assigned for the payment of the interest on the bonds. The Porte, as a condition of these reforms. Insists upon the abandonment of the naval demonstration.

Teodo Bay, completely landlocked, and forming a line two and a half miles long. Admiral Seymour's flagship being ten miles from Cattarre. the Porte, in yielding to the continued pres-

Seymour's flagship being ten innes Cattaro.

St. Petensbung Oct. 5.—The Novoe Vremya paports that at the last meeting of the British Gabinati was decided, is view of a possible misunderstanding among the Powers in reserd to the naval demonstration, to ask Russia to in-form England of her future plans in the East. Russia has not yet replied.

REFUSING TO REGISTER A SOLDIER. Are All the Soldiers' Votes of Governor's

Among those who applied to be registered in the First Election District of the First Assembly District at 12 Stone street yesterday were a number of soldiers from Governor's Island. About twenty of the soldiers had been registered up to 4 P. M., when Col. Michael W. Burns, leader of the Republican organization of the First Assembly District arrived at the place of registration. While he was there several were regis tered, and then he challenged one of them, George W, Yearsley, a member of Battery B, stationed at Castle William, Yearsley said that he was willing to swear that he was born in New York State, and had been stationed at Platisburgh for two years prior to his being transferred to Governor's Island ten months ago. The Chairman of the Board of Registry, one Halmerly, a Republican sustained Burna's challenge and refused to register the soldier. The two Democratic inspectors and the Democratic Supervisor, insisted upon registering him. Burns became boisterous, and a row was imminent. At length Burns went after the soldier, brought him back, and requested the Chairman to register him, but to mark him for challenge on election day. When asked by the Democratic members of the Board for his reasons for challenging Yearsley. Burns declined to give any.

The challenge was the topic of conversation among the Democratic voters in the First District last night, and the opinion was formed that the Republicans propose to challenge every soldier voter from Governor's Island on election day, and compel the soldier to swear in his yets. Such a course would either deter many of them from voting or would impede the voting so that a full vote could not be obtained. The district is largely Democratic, and registers about 400 votes. Forty-five soldiers from Governor's Island were registered yesterday. tered, and then he challenged one of them.

REPUBLICAN MISHEPRESENTATIONS.

The Prompt and Authoritative Denial of a Very Foolish Campaign Story. The following from the Tribune indicates the shifts to which the Republicans are put to

the shifts to which the Republicans are put to bolster up their party:

The feeling of measuress created among business men by the bare poseibility of the success of the Democratic party is strikingly allustrated by the attitude of J. & P. Chata, whose large cotton thread mills are situated near Pawticket, R. L. In the event of the election of Gen. Pawticket, R. L. In the event of the election of Gen. Garffed it for my mil build a new mill of 8:5,0 0 spindles, at an expense of more than \$1,000,000; but if Gen. Hancock is elected at will rely upon the 36,000 spindles it was in England. The contract for the machinery of the proposed new mill near Pawticket will be closed if Garffeld is elected.

Mr. Aushielden.

Mr. Auchinelees of 47 White street, the New Air. Auchincioes of 47 White street, the New York agent of J. & P. Coats, said yesterday that the above paragraph is without foundation. In the first place, a mill of that size would cost no such sum of money. As to the party which should be in power for the next four years, it would, in his opinion, make very little difference, so far as protecting American industries, for both parties had pledged themsolves to reduce the tariff. So far as the slection of Gen. Hancock affecting their mills at Pawtucket was concerned, he thought the mills would go on just the same no matter which candidate should be elected, and the market for cotton thread would hold its own in either event. He did not believe in the cry that the election of Gen. Hancock would ruin the business enterprises of the United States.

CONNECTICUTS TOWN ELECTIONS.

The Democrats Claiming a Gain-A Republi

enn Held for Buying Votes. New Haven, Oct. 5 .-- Of 145 towns heard from 75 have been carried by the Republicans. 55 by the Democrats, and 5 are evenly divided. There are but few changes from last year. The Democrats claim a gain in the aggregate. Local

Democrats claim a gain in the aggregate, Local issues predominated in most of the towns, and the result has little political significance. New Haven and Bridgeport held no election.

In Stamford William Stankard, Republican, was arrested for buying votes, and held in \$1,200 on six counts.

Harronn, Oct. 5.—The Courant (Rep.) has returns from 100 towns, all but five of those which held elections on Monday. The constitutional amendment is adorted by about 9,000 majority. Eighty-nine towns are Republican fitty-six Democratic, and fitteen divided. Of the missing towns four wore Republican in 1876, and are probably the same now. The result in 1876 was eighty-five towns Democratic, sixty-nine Republican, and eleven divided. This shows a Republican gain of twenty towns, and a Democratic loss of twenty-nine towns.

Chief Engineer Campbell's Reinstatement Ordered.

In October, 1878, John C. Campbell, for many years Chief Engineer of the Critical Aquedict, was re-moved from that position by the Commissioner of Public moval, tor it was charged that Mr. Campbell had been guilty of neglect of doty in allowing bad workmanship in the construction of an arch in Forty second street which fell a rewiding before. He claimed that he wa

at Kildysert, County Clarz. It has no connection with the Land League, but has been caused for the immediate settlement of the land question. Mr. Paracul addressed a meeting of ten thousand persons at Kilkenny on Sainra meeting of ben thousand persons at Kalkeriny on Sather-day. Since members of Parlament and fifty Cathor-prizeds were present. Mr. Parnell amounted that as-agen as sufficient information had been collected the Land Learne would organize a great strike against very ing rent in the extate of every render-ring isolation. On Sunday last Mr. Parnell was enthusiasticity with Conjuct by his constituouts in Cork. The Corporation presented him with an editress, and a great precision of the irides accompanied him through the streets. Mr. Parnell, at an open-air meeting in Cork Park, and subsequently at a dinner given in his honor, chunciated his views on the land question.

A Fire in the Louvre.

Pages, Oct. 5 .- A fire in the Louvre Saturday ratio, Oct. 5.—A from the Louvie Saturial might be act in the "Parties of Fore," at the water on extremity of the Louvie, which was temporarily at appet by the Parect of the Scient. The winds of the ground stary of the partition was burned out. The daining is called at \$250.000.

Registration Figures. The registration in this yester-lay was 72,536, on the first day of registration last year 38,572 names to transfer, and on the first registration day in 1876 the number was 10,782.

Lived Off Syndicate Operations Made to Contribute Henvily-Repeaters Forwarded Mr. W. L. Scott, acting Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, said yesterday in reply to an inquiry about the approaching elections in Ohio and Indiana:
"Ohio has long been a Republican State in Presidential years. Our friends there have hopes of carrying it next week. While there are many indications that favor their hopes, we shall not be greatly disappointed if it goes Republican by from three to seven thousand,

MONEY TO CARRY INDIANA.

THE THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS SENT

THERE BY REPUBLICANS.

Moneyed Institutions in Wall Street that have

Indiana is a Democratic State. The people of Indiana, if free to express their wishes, would undoubtedly give a very large Democratic majority. The only possibility of defeating us there lies in Republican corruption and coercion. It les im ploy a question whether the State can be bought, intimidated, or defrauded. I do not believe it can, and, in spife of all the confidence of our opponents that they will carry it. I look for a handsome Democratic victory there on the 12th inst. I know something of the extent and character of the efforts the Republicans are making. During the last few days \$176.000 was raised by the Republicans in Boston, \$100.000 in Philadelphia, and a very large sum in New York. Fifty thousand dollars was collected here by one person. And the gentlemen who met at the Union League Cibb in this city a few nights since, and constituted themselves a committee to raise funds in the interest of the Republican party in Indiana and Ohio, represented not less than from two to three hundred millions of the Indiana within the past ten days. Beitphia to Indiana within the past ten days and one lot of 100 from Philadelphia. The principal portion of the latter are Government employees and portion of the latter are Government employees while engaged in their nefarious work. The meeting of the Boys in Blue at Indianapolis is to be used as a cover for assembling desperate chas a cover for assembling desperate work on election day. The importation of negroes for all quarters, even from comparatively distant points, is carried on pently, and it is no secret that all the power that the Unied States Government can exert in any way through its needs to the Republican party. The gentlemen who are raising these vast sums for the October elections know that they are not needed for legitimate expenses.

"I can stand in the centre of Wall street and throw a stone that will reach the offices of from five to ten bankers and banking firms whose profits from Government, and the past of the sum of the past month has cleared over \$40,000, and the country of the past month has cleared over \$40,000, and who publicly sta is simply a question whether the State can be bought, intimidated, or defrauded. I do not believe it can, and, in spite of all the confidence of

A Fatal Steamboat Collision that was Prob

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.-A few years ago a colsion occurred near Norfolk, Va. between the tuchoa Lomberman and steamship issae Bell, resulting in the loss of ten lives. A long Coroner's inquest was field, without definite result, the general impression being that one or other of the pilots was intoxicated. There could be no proof of this, however, and the pilots were released. The pilot of the tubenat Lomberman was examined by the surgeon of the Marine Hossital service during the current outsier and the pilots were released. one surgion of the Marine Hospital service dirice the current quarter and found to be completely color blind A rumor has reached the Marine Hospital Buresu tha the pulst of the Issac Hell is size color blind. Although there is no record of this in the Marine Bureau, it is thought very probable that it is fact, and that the col-lision was caused by the color blindness of the pilots.

The Eugby of the New World.

CHATTANOGGA, Tenn., Oct. 5.—A special despatch to the Times gives an account of the formal dedication of Rugby to-day. There was a large attendance, the ceremonies were opened by an impressive retigions service, conducted by Bishop Quintard of Tennessee and by Miss I. Virgina Freich, and addresses were delivered by Thomas Hughes, Heich, and addresses were delivered by Thomas Hughes, P. Temple of K. Glark, manager of the county, Judge D. P. Temple of K. Glark, manager of the county, Judge D. P. Temple of K. Glark, manager of the county, Judge D. P. Temple of K. Glark, manager of the county, Judge D. P. Temple of K. Glark, manager of the county, Judge D. P. Temple of K. Glark, manager of the county of the cou CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 5 .- A special de-

Lively Primaries in Queens.

On Monday evening the Democratic prima-On Monday evening the Democratic primaries to elect delegates to the Queens County and assembly Conventions were held in all the towns and at hong
Island City. It most of the towns a vote almost equal to
that polled on election day was out, and the fight was
there for the delegations to the County family entire that the first
large extends to legate, better chosen at his time, for
large extends to legate, better chosen at his time, for
the salts to be consistent to primary was inches not, and
the salts are the primary delegates. It was a
light town as a first time of the primary of the primary and
the interests of the Priherry delegation. It with
He impress, the contest was to execute the Persyall and
Valentine paragraphic volunts in a velocy ter Persyall and
Valentine paragraphic to the delegate to the contest was the
the delegations. The delegate to the contest decured
the delegations. The delegate to the contest was
too flavor the selecting of Congressional assegatez who
will support Persy federation to graziona.

Served Under Difficulty and with Pain.

William Wyckoff of 142 East Sixteenth street William Wyckoff of 142 East Sixteenth street was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, for stricting Charles S. Miller, a hawyer, or 115 Broadway Miller wished to serve an order of the Marine Court on Wyckoff and was dended admission to lim. Y servine the wester wheat the home until lesses we as former down in steps and wester multiple see we will form a few Miller then stemped up and served the order. Wyckoff knocked him down Miller anso hied and the dempoted by histories. A clera who was with him beased the haper up and office of the wester when the world in the servine when the world in the server is when it is not to be served the paper up and office of the server when the world in the server is the server of the ser

Congressman Voorhis Indicted.

TRENTON, Oct. 5.—The United States Grand Jury to-day found three indictments against Congress-man Charles II. Veerhis for alleged embezzlement of num contries in Vermis or Bueges embezzement of money belonging to the First National Bank of Hacken-nets. Mr. Verritis, who (alled 1) Newsmiter lest and middled in April for the alleged embezzement of \$5.000, rom has below townsman, Jacob I. Westervelt. He was clove that arreated upon percentings in the United batts courts with reference to the First Samonn Bank siture. There has as yet been no trail in either Case.

Elections in Delaware.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 5.-An election for inwill.MINGTON, Del., Oct. 5.—An election for inspectors and assessed a was held ilroughout this state today, and was closely and body contested. Very few returns are in, but in Welmington the Republicant have
wently 117 migratives the vide for inspector with the
betteerate win by its majority on the voterior accessors.
Each party is committy game in the State. The very latest
tereranns report Kent County Demograms by about 500
majority.

The Christianey Divorce Suit. WASHINGTON, Oct. 5. - To-day was the last day

was Histories, 193, 5 - 10 my was the best firy upon which Minister Isaac P Christians; would have filled an answer to his with a stress till for disperse the all haldes so, and Mrs. Christians; a common wall move for a phonoline on. It is independent that in anywer prepared by Mr. Christians; in South America, is at his awarer's office, it is of such a matter than the latter re-For Pulling a Chinaman's Queue.

Song Chang, the proprietor of a Chinese immetr on Third avenue, near 120th story was comparation to the farmer Paper Court year day or dust force the face of the story of the story of the story of the face of the story of the

The Signal Office Prediction.
Clear or fair weather, scattle of inclines which, what the intemperature, a second of its against it is an analysis of thing becomes.